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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,173	10/23/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030664US1	8343
45993	7590	07/23/2007	EXAMINER	
IBM CORPORATION (RHF) C/O ROBERT H. FRANTZ P. O. BOX 23324 OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73123			SHIH, HAOSHIAN	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2173				
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07/23/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/692,173	CHEN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Haoshian Shih	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20070710.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-15 are pending in this application and have been examined in response to amendment filed on 05/22/2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

4. Claim 1 recites: "sub sequent to said step of selection, automatically copying said selected information elements into a transfer buffer, thereby concatenating two or more information elements into said buffer, said **transfer buffer being stored in a memory constructed other than a file in a file system**" There is no mention in the original specification of having the **transfer buffer** constructed **other than a file in a file system**. Thus, the limitation includes subject matter that was not described in the original specification.

If the examiner has overlooked the portion of the original specification that describes the feature of the present invention, then applicant should point it out (by page number and line number) in the response to this office action.

5. As to claims 6 and 11, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 1 above.
6. As to claims 2-5, 7-9 and 12-15 are rejected due to their dependency to claims 1, 6 and 11.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 1, 5-6, 10-11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stern et al. (Stern, US 6,807,668 B2) in view of Apperley et al. (Apperley, “Breaking the copy/paste cycle: the stretchable selection tool”).**

9. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 1, Stern discloses a method for transferring content from one computer resource to another computer resource (col.8, lines 31-35; content is transferred (drag) from source to destination (drop)), comprising the steps of:

Upon attempt to automatically transfer said information items from said buffer, intercepting the transfer to a said destination point of one or more information elements (col.10, lines 36-43; contents are stored in a intermediate storage for further processing);

performing a compatibility check for each intercepted information element with the destination computer resource (col.9, lines 35-44; source data are checked to ensure the destination can accept it) by consulting one or more user-configurable compatibility rules to classify elements as incompatible or compatible (col.45, lines 6-9, lines 31-34; "GetFlavorFlags" determines compatibility, "GetFlavorData" determines data type, user uses the data returned from the functions described above to configure compatibility rules)

for each incompatible element, performing a compatibility handling action (see "translation manager", col.9 lines 40-57) as defined by one or more conversion rules; and

for each compatible element, allowing transfer of the unmodified compatible element to the destination (col.7, lines 60-64; col.9, lines 36-40).

In the same field of endeavor, Apperley discloses performing by a user in a first user interface to a first computer resource a designation of a destination point or area in said first computer resource (sec.3.1, par.1; a destination is identified before the user identifies the source information to be copied into the destination);

Subsequently, performing by said user in a second user interface to a second computer resource a selection of two or more information elements in said second computer resource (sec.3.1, par.3; "multiple paste command");

Subsequent to said step of selection, automatically copying said selected information elements into a transfer buffer, thereby concatenating two or more information elements into said buffer, said transfer buffer being stored in a memory construct other than a file in a file system (sec.2, par.4, "paste buffer"; sec.3.1, par.3; sec.3.3, par. 7; multiple pieces of data are selected and stored in a system clipboard buffer);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Stern and Apperley before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the resource transferring manager taught by Stern to include a "paste then copy" model taught by Apperley with the motivation being to reduce the amount of unnecessary mouse movements during a multiple pasting operation (Apperley, sec.1, par.3).

10. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 6, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 1 above.

11. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 11, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 1 above.

12. As to claims 5, 10 and 15, Stern discloses performing a compatibility handling action comprises performing an action selected from the list of converting a text element from one format to another format, converting a graphic image element from one format to another format, converting a video clip element from one format to another format, converting an audio clip element from one format to another format, converting animated image element from one format to another format (col.65, lines 4-8; each compatible format, (col.7, lines 26-30 defines flavors as different data types, it is consistent with the definition of data format) is listed via the translation manager (col.9, lines 49-54)) isolating an element, isolating an element and transferring an annotation to said destination, isolating an element and transferring a hyperlinked annotation to said destination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 2-4, 7-9 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stern and Apperley, in view of Tomm et al. (Tomm, US 6,560,608 B1), in further view of Tsuji et al. (Tsuji, US 5,586,025).

15. As to claims 2, 7 and 12, Stern and Apperley does not disclose invoking a rule management user interface responsive to finding no existing compatibility rule for an element to be transferred; allowing, via said rule management user interface, a user action selected from the list of creating a new compatibility rule, deleting a compatibility rule, and modifying a compatibility rule.

In the same field of processing data, Tomm discloses a system for selecting rules to process data. Tomm further teaches invoking a rule management interface ("rule editor") responsive to finding no existing rule for matching for an element to be transferred (fig.6; "630", "640", "650"); Tomm also teaches allowing, via said rule management user interface, a user action to create a new rule (see col.5, lines 35-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Stern and Apperley and the teaching of Tomm before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system for transferring content taught by Stern and Apperley to include an interface for adding new rules taught by Tomm with the motivation being to enhance the usefulness of Stern and Apperley's system since the added new rules "are available for subsequent [compatibility checking] operations" (see Tomm, col.7, lines 61-62).

Tomm does not disclose deleting a compatibility rule, and modifying a compatibility rule.

In the same field of endeavor, Tsuji discloses a rule management user interface (fig.1, "17"), a user action selected from the list of creating a new rule (col.5, lines 65-66, "registration of a new rule"), deleting a rule (col.6, lines 11-12 "delete the rule base"), and modifying a rule (col.5, lines 67- col.6, lines 2, "changing a stored rule).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Stern, Apperley and Tomm, and the teaching of Tsuji before him at the time the invention was made, to modify system for transferring content taught by Stern, Apperley and Tomm to include the rule deletion and modification taught by Tsuji with the motivation being to provide a customizable user interface for rules manipulation.

16. As to claims 3, 8 and 13, Stern and Apperley does not disclose invoking a rule management user interface responsive to finding no existing conversion rule for an element to be transferred; and allowing, via said rule management user interface, a user action selected from the list of creating a new conversion rule, deleting a conversion rule, and modifying a conversion rule.

In the same field of processing data, Tomm discloses a system for selecting rules to process data. Tomm further teaches invoking a rule management interface ("rule editor") responsive to finding no existing rule for matching for an element to be transferred (fig.6; "630", "640", "650"); Tomm also teaches allowing, via said rule management user interface, a user action to create a new rule (see col.5, lines 35-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Stern and Apperley and the teaching of Tomm before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system for transferring content taught by Stern to include an interface for adding new rules taught by Tomm with the motivation being to enhance the usefulness of Stern's system since the added new rules "are available for subsequent [compatibility checking] operations" (see Tomm, col.7, lines 61-62).

Tomm does not disclose deleting a compatibility rule, and modifying a conversion rule.

In the same field of endeavor, Tsuji discloses a rule management user interface (fig.1, "17"), a user action selected from the list of creating a new rule (col.5, lines 65-66, "registration of a new rule"), deleting a rule (col.6, lines 11-12 "delete the rule base"), and modifying a rule (col.5, lines 67- col.6, lines 2, "changing a stored rule").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Stern, Apperley and Tomm, and the teaching of Tsuji before him at the time the invention was made, to modify system for transferring content taught by Stern, Apperley and Tomm to include the rule deletion and modification taught by Tsuji with the motivation being to provide a customizable user interface for rules manipulation.

17. As to claims 4, 9 and 14, Stern discloses performing an action selected from the group of converting a text element from one format to another format, converting a graphic image element from one format to another format, converting a video clip element from one format to another format, converting an audio clip element from one format to another format, converting animated image element from one format to another format, (col.65, lines 4-8; each compatible format (col.7, lines 26-30 defines flavors as different data types, it is consist with the definition of data format) is listed via the translation manager (col.9, lines 49-54)) isolating an element, isolating an element and transferring an annotation to said destination, isolating an element and transferring a hyperlinked annotation to said destination.

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haoshian Shih whose telephone number is (571) 270-1257. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 0730-1700.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100